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**W. L. TYLER, SECRETARY.**

**MEMPHIS APPEAL.**

**OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY.**

**FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL.**

**NEWSPAPER.**

**THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1870.**

**THE OLD STORY THAT ROME WAS SAVED**

**FROM DESTRUCTION BY OUTSIDE BARBARIANS,**

**IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE TIMELY**

**WARNING OFFERED BY A BIRD, WHICH, UP**

**TO THAT TIME, WAS NOT GENERALLY**

**APPROVED OF AS A FRESH ILLUSTRATION**

**OF THE WISDOM OF THE POLICY OF**

**OUR OLD AND MUCH RESPECTED**

**FRIEND, W. W. GATES, OF THE JACKSON,**

**TENNESSEE, WHIG, HAS CONVERTED**

**ITSELF INTO A KIND OF BATTING RAM,**

**AND IS BUTTING AT THE DEMOCRATIC**

**PARTY WITH ALL THE VENOM WHICH THAT**

**PUGNACIOUS ANIMAL THAT FURNISHED THE**

**HORN THAT ROUNDED AROUND THE WALLS**

**OF JERICOH EXHIBITED IN PROPAGATING**

**HARD HEAD AGAINST A SWINGING**

**RAM. THE RAM FIGHT THE RAM UNTIL**

**THE RAM WAS LEFT BUT THE TIP OF HIS**

**TAIL, AND THAT JUMP UP AT THE SWINGING**

**ANTAGONIST, WITH BLOOD AND PHLE**

**BOILMENT WITH BRAINS, LIKE A FLY**

**STARTING AT A BRIDGE. GATES COM**

**MENCED WAR ON THE DEMOCRATIC**

**PARTY FIFTY YEARS AGO, AND AS LINCOLN**

**WOULD SAY, HE HAS "GIVEN PEGGING AWAY"**

**SINCE. GATES SEEMS TO THINK THAT**

**DEMOCRACY IS A KIND OF PANDORA'S**

**BOX, AND HE CHARGES FOR IT THAT SORT**

**OF HATED WHICH HANNIBAL SWORE AGAINST**

**ROME. HE IS NOT CONTENT WITH**

**WARRING UP IN DEMOCRACY, THROUGH**

**THE COLUMNS OF HIS WHIG, BUT HE**

**ACTUALLY MOUNTED THE ROSTRUM, AND**

**IT SAID THE WAY HE BELONGS THE OLD**

**DEMOCRACY IS A CAUTION TO TEMP**

**ER-PARTY. GATES' ORATION ON**

**ANTONY'S HARRANGUE OVER THE BODY**

**OF CAESAR ARE TO BE MORE FLASHES**

**IN THE PAN, THE BREEZE THAT PRECEDES**

**THE STORM, IN COMPARISON WITH GATES'**

**EXCITING ORATIONS UPON POOR**

**DEMOCRACY. IN FACT IT DOESN'T SEEM**

**POSSIBLE FOR GATES AND DEMOCRACY**

**TO LIVE ON THE SAME GLOBE—EITHER**

**ONE MUST DIE OR THE OTHER MUST**

**LIVE. GATES IS NOT THE FIRST MONOMANIAC,**

**HOWEVER, WHOSE HALLUCINATIONS HAVE**

**BEEN CELEBRATED. MODERN MEDICAL**

**JURISPRUDENCE GIVES A LUDICROUS**

**ACCOUNT OF THE FELLOW WHO FANCIED**

**THAT THE WIGGINS FAMILY WERE**

**CONTINUALLY PURSUING HIM. THE TOUCH**

**OF A ROSE BLED THE CHECK OF QUEEN**

**ELIZABETH'S CHAMBERMAID. DURING**

**THE SEASON OF ROSES AN ANTI-CARDINAL**

**INTELLIGENCE HAD HIS PALACE**

**SUFFERED NO ONE TO APPROACH HIM**

**WHO CARRIED A ROSE ON HIS PERSON. FRANCES**

**THE FIRST KING OF FRANCE, WAS FORCED**

**TO STOP HIS NOSTRILS WITH BREAD**

**WHEN THERE WERE ANY APPLES IN HIS**

**PRESENCE. IF THE DAUGHTER OF ONE OF THE**

**KINGS OF NAPLES TASTED FISH SHE WAS**

**THROWN INTO CONVULSIONS AND SHRIEKED.**

**A TASTE OF FRESH THROAT GUERRETT**

**INTO HIS CUP, AND HE DIED IN CONVULSIONS.**

**SOME PEOPLE FEAR AT THE SIGHT**

**OF AN EEL. GERMANICS COULD NOT**

**ENDURE THE VOICE OF A COCK. HENRY**

**III., OF FRANCE, COULD NOT SIT AT A**

**ROOM WITH A CAT. FERDINAND, THE**

**EMPEROR, WOULD BLEED AT THE NOSE WHEN**

**HE HEARD A CAT MEOW. WE HAVE**

**HEARD OF A MAN WHO PERISHED VIOLENTLY**

**AT THE SIGHT OF A DOG, THE SCREAMING**

**AND BLOOD-THIRSTY MONSTER WITH**

**WHICH HE FRIGHTENED HIS REBELS INTO**

**SILENCE AND SUBMISSION. WE COME**

**TO OUR DISTRESSED COUNTRYMAN. IF**

**HE CAN FIND A LOTUS ROOT TO CHEW,**

**WE SUGGEST THAT HE AT ONCE PERFORM**

**A PILGRIMAGE TO AFRICA, WHERE HE**

**CAN HAVE HIS THROTTLE TEMPLING**

**IN THE SMOOTHING WATERS OF LETHES.**

**SOME PEOPLE ARE NEVER SO HAPPY**

**AS WHEN THEY ARE MISERABLE, AND IT**

**MAY BE GATES DERIVES HIS CHIEF SOURCE**

**OF ENJOYMENT IN THIS WORLD IN**

**RETORTING AND SELLING AT DEMOCRACY.**

**WE PRESUME THERE WILL BE A**

**SMALL ATTENDANCE AT EACH ONE**

he has wanted upon Democracy and predicted its destruction as often as the croaking Cassandra predicted the downfall of Troy, and he knows, too, that the Democracy still lives; that it has recently planted its triumphant banner upon the battlements of the enemy in Connecticut, and that still more recently it has swept over the State of New York like a mighty freshet. Forty years of sad experience ought to convince the editor of the *Whig* that a party which survives the unbounded popularity of Clay, the matchless eloquence of the "Gold-like" Webster, and all the talent of the grand old *Whig* party, is imperishable—too impregnable to be stormed by the filthy jackals that make up the disreputable Radical party. We tell you, friend Gates, that in your present course you are gnawing at a file to the great detriment of your character, and your teeth already damaged by long use, should be saved solely for the purpose of masticating the food which feeds a life about to terminate so unprofitably. An insidious friend is more dangerous than an open enemy; and the Censorative papers of the South that war upon Democracy are doing more to perpetuate Radicalism than Butler or Fremont. Radicalism, a strong spiritual column, is what is so often needed in the dark hour of adversity. This is no time for faint hearts, who, upon the occurrence of every little temporary reverse, become despondent and advocate the suicidal and cowardly policy of surrendering good and tenable ground, and going over bodily to seek advantage inside the lines of the enemy. The Democratic party is not a party of expediency; it is a party of principle, not of expediency; that it fights for Power, so that it may have an opportunity of administering government in accordance with the principles upon which it uncompromisingly stands, and not that it may be able merely to pander to the passions or whims of the hour and give place and patronage to its individual members. Breckenridge is a party of principle; it is enabled to do what no other party in this country has ever done—survive and grow in strength under defeat. Notwithstanding all that it has to suffer and contend with during the last decade—with every department of the Government, armies counted by the millions, and money enumerated by thousands of millions, withheld against it, the Democratic party nobly fought the fight of constitutional government, and is today stronger than at any period of its existence; and it is stronger solely because it adhered tenaciously to its principles. When it abandons or surrenders these, through fear of agitation or hope of gaining new-made votes, there will be little practical difference between it and the one now in power, and the work of political demoralization will be complete. The Democratic party must fight on as it has fought in the past, and its efforts will yet be crowned with success, notwithstanding the hat of the Jackson *Whig* and the machinery of the Independents who are living up Radicalism in the same proportion that they strike down Democracy.

The manner in which business operations in the South have been conducted through the past year has led to a most fortunate condition of financial affairs. There has been no speculation in real estate, and no speculation in the stock market. Most country merchants have bought supplies in the near a whole sale market, and only bought what they could surely sell. While railways are consolidated and smaller towns along these lines are sought to be absorbed by terminal cities, it has happened that tradesmen of the interior have not been drawn away from the remote city. The consolidation of railroads is the most marked incident in the course of commercial events. This process has been continued until it must occur within the next few years that there will only be three or four independent railway lines in the United States, and the masters of these great corporations will wield greater power, political and financial, than Governors of States or Senators in Congress. The consolidation of railroads may be endangered by these creations of trade as a problem yet unsolved.

Such has been the condition of country tradesmen that those of cities have lost very little; and though the average prices have been from ten to fifteen per cent lower than a year or two ago, and the loss of business has not been much smaller than in 1868-9. These are portents of a satisfactory degree of future prosperity. Everywhere in the interior "stocks of goods on hand" are reduced to a minimum, and in many villages there is an absolute dearth of household commodities. Everywhere the most rigid system of economy has been practiced, by a people too, who found riches indicated by poverty most difficult to acquire. Very soon, when growing crops may spare the presence of farmers, the business of country villages will receive a new impetus, and hoarded farmers' gains of the past year will be generally disbursed. Then a new demand will be made upon wholesale dealers of this city, and "flush times" in Memphis will no more be confined wholly to two periods of each year; the one, when the planter was buying supplies for a whole year; the other, after the cotton picking season, when he was selling products of his broad acres. The demands of the country are greater than ever before, because the volume of trade passing and waste infinitely more than under the old system of compulsory servitude, and this excess of consumption more than makes up the deficit of trade resulting from the suspension of planters' extravagant habits.

Mechanical industry has been peculiarly profitable. After another year

there will be few unfenced, untilled fields or monumental chimneys to tell of the past year's waste of energy, as the synonym of demoralism. The quantity of lumber consumed along railways converging at Memphis exceeds that of any two former years, and he who traverses the country now is ever amazed by the great number of multiplied white cottages and newly inclosed fields. The city has not yet felt the full force of this recent tide of rural prosperity. As the country slowly becomes rich, as systems of industry are perfected and understood, as smaller fields are more deeply plowed and more thoroughly cultivated, as population becomes denser and the ravages of war are forgotten, the city's progress will be more marked and there will subsist an enduring basis of wealth and business activity. For such steady, strong unbroken progress and agricultural prosperity commercial events of the past year pave the way. Fertilizers, and agricultural machinery are more commonly used and a wider area has been devoted to cotton production. If abundant crops blossom both the west and south, the two, within a very brief period, can pay the nation's debt, remove the Federal Capital to Memphis, transport Fremont on an iron rail to the Pacific, intersect the lowlands of the Mississippi with canals and railways, and make this the richest commercial capital of the richest country on the globe.

To the discredit of Christianity, the telegraph yesterday conveyed to us the particulars of the most barbarous slaughter of modern times. The Christian inhabitants of Roumania, an eastern principality under the protectorate of the Sultan of Turkey, proclaimed the sanctity of last Sabbath day by a general massacre of their Jewish fellow-citizens. Neither Jew nor age was spared. The old men and the young, the matron and the maiden, the youth and the infant, alike shared a cruel fate for which we can find only a parallel in the dreadful massacre that gave to St. Bartholomew's day a double significance. We are told that this terrible "reign of religious bigotry and intolerance" has been long contemplated by the Jewish followers of the Messiah, and that the Christian name and stained the spotless robes of the religion of peace with the blood of an indigenous race, and we remember that not long ago the telegraph conveyed the intelligence that the growing hate of the Roumanians for the Jews was likely to result in just such a terrible massacre, unless the government of the Sultan, or the reigning prince, being warned in time, made preparations to suppress the first movement. The fears then expressed were well grounded. The awful heart-rending, brutal massacre, accounts of which we print elsewhere, attest how well. The authorities were not warned. The massacre of St. Bartholomew occurred in an age of intense religious wars, whereas the massacre of Roumania, not by railroads, and when nations and communities were swayed and controlled by religious bigotry. There was this much to be said in excuse of an event that stains the fair fame of France. But what can be said in extenuation of this last great crime against civilization, when the electric telegraph glides the globe, when nations of every kindred and tongue are bound together by railroads, and the steam car and steamboat exist to annihilate distance and time? What can be said that will in the least extenuate or mitigate this last result of a brutal, blind, vindictive passion which it is the primal mission of Christianity to allay? What can be said? Nothing. The very fact that the murderers of their Jewish fellow-citizens call themselves "Christians," gives them to have been sharers in at least some of the blessings of our period, proves them to have been sharers in some of the blessings of the Christian religion. Judged by its simplest rule they are convicted cold-blooded murderers, and as such should be punished. As a warning for all time, no less than that of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, let this last result of a brutal, blind, vindictive passion which it is the primal mission of Christianity to allay? What can be said? Nothing.

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Particulars of the Outraging and Murder of a White Woman by a Negro Man

Execution of the Wretch by a Party of Lynchers—His Head Displayed in the Court-house Yard.

We some days ago published a brief statement of a tragedy which transpired on the 11th inst. in Muhlenberg county, Ky., the victims of which were a white woman and a little girl. The details of the crime, being a negro man of the neighborhood of the sickening affair. From the Greenville (Ky.) *Republican* we gather the following particulars: Here, in Muhlenberg county, Ky., with an account of the execution of the villain.

The woman was lying upon her face, her hair disheveled and matted with blood. The ground for seventy yards around her was a desolate and bloody scene. Mrs. York Crittendon and Frazier found unmistakable proof of violence to the person of the woman. At one place her breast was found, and the ground indicated a scuffle. At some distance farther on her sun-bonnet and knitting work were found, and the scuffle was traced to the place where the woman was found. The ground was covered with blood, and the woman was found with a wound on her head, which bore evidence of a violent struggle. It indicated that here the damning deed had been done. Here, too, the help were stopped by the hellish demon with a handful of leaves, fragments of which were found on the spot. His death-pang was having been accomplished, the woman seems to have succeeded in escaping from the scuffle, and ran to about seventy yards from the point at which the first sign of a scuffle was seen. Here her body was found in the condition we have described. Scattered about upon the ground at the place where the woman seems to have been down the second time, the meeting, by Dr. A. McCowan, and the suspicious conduct of a negro boy, Bob, living at John Gray's, in the county, so near to the scene of the crime that he was set to planting corn that morning in the field near John Gray's house, and in full view of the road that runs between the two places, that he was not only going to and from the house, and the fact that the boy had no business in the woods at that time in the neighborhood of the crime, and on the evening of the same day he was arrested and taken to the county jail.

Great indignation was felt by the friends and relatives of the murdered woman, and the neighbors of the place where the crime was committed. The woman was a young girl, and a beautiful one. She was the daughter of Mr. Newman, a well-known citizen of the county, and a man of high standing. She was a native of the county, and had been married to Mr. Newman about five years, and had but one child living, a bright, promising boy, who we have seen, and who was named after his father. Much excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the murder, and a large number of persons gathered to witness the execution of the villain. The execution was performed by a party of Lynchers, and the head of the villain was displayed in the Court-house Yard.

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